





# Firth Of Clyde Is One Of The Terminus Ports In Britain For Atlantic And World Air Traffic

(By A. C. Wallace, in London Column)

THE war years have seen a little old burgh on the Firth of Clyde, known in the past for its championship golf course, its sandy beaches, and the retreat it offered to well-to-do folk from the great cities, transformed into one of the key terminal ports in Britain for trans-Atlantic and world air traffic.

Prestwick is no new name to any who have brothers, sons, or sweethearts in the Empire Air Training Scheme or the Atlantic Ferry Service. To many of them it is as familiar as the railway station of their home town. They breakfast in Prestwick and are in Montreal for tea. They buy in Ayrshire a Scottish woolen jumper for the girl in New York and change it a day or two later if she does not like it.

Frequently the port welcomes the arrival or the speed of the going of statesmen, captains of industry, service chiefs, and artists famous the world over. Its growth has made Scotland strongly air conscious. It offers her promise of valuable contacts in a world at peace. She is proud to think that when air cruises become a normal holiday feature, many from all parts of the world will make their approach to Britain over the Hebridean Islands and the Firth of Clyde.

Of course, the recent development of this little seaside resort was not wholly or even mainly due to the conclusion of war. It was the result of it put some 250 more miles of hotly-defended air between the Luftwaffe and a possible objective than would that of any other feasible site in Britain.

It was born of the vision of one or two keen young Scotland boys in the 1930's, when the bulk of Britain was struggling with industrial depression and when disaster had not yet struck the day. They believed that the nation must have trained pilots if she were to keep her place in the world, and they saw in this level-free fields on the Ayrshire coast the ideal site for a school. One of them was the present Duke of Hamilton, then Marquis of Clydesdale. Another, Group Capt. MacIntyre, had been his companion on that famous first flight over Mount Everest that helped to map the Himalayas.

These young men remembered what most of us had forgotten since our school days, that the north-western tip of Great Britain and Scotland appreciably nearer America than is England. They foresaw that Britain, with her violent variations of weather between north and south, would need full-scale alternative airports at both ends of the country. They were aware that the shortest air routes between North America and Northern Europe pass north-west of Scotland, and that a route should be put as near them as possible. They reckoned that the most economical link between the continents would include halts for refueling in Iceland and Scotland.

Above all, perhaps, they realized that the northern port would have at its disposal the industrial skill of Central Scotland with its long tradition of expert workmanship, and that without fouling the air near the port itself with factory smoke all the component parts for aircraft construction and repair could be made within easy distance. Why should not the Firth that launched the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth contribute to the travel of the future craft as famous and efficient of their kind?

They laid their plans accordingly and, as a result, when the Government of the United Nations was in urgent need of an efficient safe, and accessible airport they found a first rate instrument already shaped for their purpose.

## Canada's Wheat

Will Be Readily Disposed Of If Ship's Are Available

As for Canada's wheat supply, it will keep on moving out of the country at a brisk rate, even though the United States is unlikely to be in the market to the extent it was last year. It is significant that we are being asked to send wheat to Australia ordinarily one of our most important markets in the world market, and also to New Zealand. A crop disaster, one of the worst in Australia's history, is responsible for the unique situation. A good many million bushels may be exported to the Southern Hemisphere. If the ships can be found—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

The art of painting is said to have been introduced in Rome from Etruria by Quintus Fabius 291 years before Christ.

## Rescued From Inferment



Brig-General Fellers, military secretary to General MacArthur, is greeted at the door of the civilian sector of the Hillside prison, Manila, by A. G. Skerl, British geologist and member of the committee which headed the group of 400 prisoners until they were freed February 5.

## Canada's War Effort He Had A Cold

People As A Rule Do Not Realize Its Magnitude

During the five years of war, Canada has produced enough steel to build a double track railway round the world; enough armoured vehicles to equip the whole German army; enough bullets to fire into every living person on earth.

She has gone into new businesses such as production of synthetic rubber, planes (including the first plywood plane in the world, the Mosquito), radar, precision instruments, warships and super-explosives. Her scientists have led the world in many fields, notably in dehydrated foods, the famous anti-sickness pills, bacon-curing without heavy salting, and hundreds of others, many of them military secrets for the duration.

In addition, Canadian farmers, who have lost half a million of their younger people to industry and the services since war began, have upped production by over 40 per cent., and in the fifth year of war raised crops that fetched up an all-time high for farm cash income of \$17,500,000,000.—Drumblair, Alta., Mail.

## CHURCHILL'S TACT

Prime Minister Churchill gave way to Arabian customs during his conference with middle eastern rulers. Not once did he smoke his traditional cigar at the meetings. And his gesture of righting a wrong has been considered sinful in the Arabian peninsula and King Ibn Saud has threatened to have grown up Churchill's tactfulness.

## Rail Cars Become War Vets' Club



Stations and have been made possible through the co-operation serving refreshments to a happy group of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Legion War Services Inc. The photographs show an attractive War Veterans' Club.

# How Germany Got Ready And Made Secret Plans For Waging A World War

IN view of the fact that the conference of The Big Three at Yalta declared their "indisputable purpose to destroy German militarism and Nazism, and to ensure that Germany will never be able again to disturb the peace of the world," it is timely to recall the cardinal points of the peace treaty of Versailles in 1919 and how Germany evaded them to make vast preparations for 1918.

Under the Versailles treaty, Germany was allowed a regular army of 100,000; restrictions were placed on industries, on the size of her fleet and ships, and on her air services.

Germany enlisted her 100,000 men, but she gave secret, or semi-secret training to hundreds of thousands of men and boys who became military leaders. Hitler rose to power, when he openly flouted all the restrictions and virtually challenged the Versailles treaty to stop him in his stride. None of them had the courage to do so, although many statesmen, among whom Winston Churchill, then in opposition, was one, warned their governments what was going on. Germany gave military training to her large police force, which, a few years before the war, was incorporated in the army; she trained political and youth groups; she trained secret forces, and she trained a secret army that took short courses in modern warfare on the Junkers' flying school at Potsdam. By 1933, the 100,000 men had become millions fully or partly trained.

Sanctions were also placed upon Germany's heavy industries, but by means of national conscription, international conscription and control of railway, transport and other interests, she expanded her industries instead of being restricted. She formed a "educational" department for industry, which supplied machine tools, and an example of this device was that a department which was supposed to be designing and producing railway trucks was actually making military planes. This "educational" had the widest ramifications and had a variety of names which hid their real purposes.

Germany was forbidden to possess military aircraft or U-boats. But she trained a great glider force, sent thousands of technical workers to Japan and South American countries to learn and to study all about military planes. It was an easy matter when war broke out, or perhaps before that, to convert civilian planes to military. As for the U-boats, Germany simply built them secretly. Being small, they could be built under cover of the law, and under obligation to destroy 120 war factories. There was no effective superiority after the war, the performance was, and only five were abolished.

The result of all this was that not long after Hitler assumed power the German chemical industry was in position to be converted from a peace to a war basis in about one week. The technical arms industry in fact, in two to four months, while the rest of Germany's war industries could attain peak production in one year.

The Allies must make certain this time that the slaves of the Nazi eagle are thoroughly clipped and also clipped. The Germans may protest and weep that their economic development is being handicapped, but the answer to that plea is to tell them to apply the same energy and ingenuity to the manufacture of peace goods that they have done to war materials.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Always Carried Fruit

Canadian Cruiser Prince Robert On An Errand Of Mercy

The gun-studded Canadian anti-aircraft cruiser Prince Robert carries a gigantic stack of shells to deal death at the enemy, but she also carries a supply of bananas which on two occasions have saved lives.

Her 80,000 sea miles have taken her to tropical ports where she followed a custom of stocking up with fruit for fruitless British sailors. One day at a port where a weather-beaten ship steamed slowly into port after a long absence, she received a signal that a child was dying of starvation due to colic disease, and inability of the victim to digest fats and could only eat bananas. Immediately a stack of ripe fruit was packed, sealed and sent off by air to a town near London in time to save the child's life.

A second occasion in which Robert was able to be of service also concerned bananas. She was in Belfast, where engine repairs were being made, when an appeal came from some of the local hospital. The signal was addressed to all ships but Robert was the only one able not only to supply the required item for the patient's diet, but oranges and lemons to boot.

## Worked In Reverse

Canadian Provost Corps Built Cage Around Five German Prisoners

Five of the most surprised Germans on the western front probably were the quintet captured inside a Canadian prisoner of war compound, and L. Cpl. L. D. Cameron of Prince Albert, Sask., who captured them, single-handed, was just as amazed. Cameron, a member of the Canadian Provost Corps, was detailed to prepare a prisoner-of-war compound just behind the front line. He chose an idea around a wrecked house, beside which lay a dead German non-commissioned officer.

It was getting the prisoner cage ready when I heard someone talking," he said. "Our infantry had gone past and there was no one within in half-mile of me. I looked towards the house and there was a Jerry with his head and shoulders out of the hole beside the house. I hadn't noticed it before because the dead Hun body was practically over it."

The Jerry in the hole grinned foolishly at me and I told him to come out. He came, followed by four others, the last of whom carried an automatic weapon in his hands. I only had a revolver and nearly passed out at they surrendered without a fight. They were hiding in the cellar of the house with the hole entrance to the house, which was in them there and we built the rest of the prisoner cage around them."

## From Across The Line

Detroit Paper Has High Praise For Canada's Fighting Men

Our Canadian friends have been having a bad time of it lately as a result of all the unfavorable attention which the Dominion's contribution and overseas service troubles have received.

In World War I, the Canadians established a great tradition with their heroism at Ypres, Cambrai and Passchendaele. Today they are living up to that tradition. At Dieppe, at Caen, after the Normandy invasion, and presently in North Africa, their performance has equalled that of any United Nations troops.—Detroit Free Press.

## Today's Needlework



7436



7436

Now that you've discovered the charm of crocheted party aprons, you'll want this one done in diet crochet, easy-to-follow chart. Handwork you'll enjoy—a diet crocheted apron is a masterpiece you can make it yourself. Pattern 7436 has directions chart.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins ( stamps cannot be accepted ), to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg, Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Avenue, E. Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name and address. A small card will be sent to you with the pattern. Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual.

## TUNNEL HOSPITAL

A hospital has been built in the white cliffs of Dover—a series of tunnels, four feet under the ground, which is as dry, comfortable and well-equipped as any modern hospital in the country. The place was built when the threat of invasion hung over Britain, to give doctors a quiet, safe place to work. 2911



WORLD HAPPENINGS  
BRIEFLY TOLD

Mr. and Mrs. John Wade, Thorne, Yorkshire, Eng. are believed to be the oldest married couple in England. He is 99 and she is 98.

Marshall Petain is in good health and is being well-treated in his cell at Sigmaringen, Germany, the former Vichy consul at Barcelona, said.

The Paris City Council decided to change the name of "Avenue de Tokyo" on the Seine's right bank to "Avenue de New York".

After two years of searching for oil in New Zealand at a cost of nearly \$4,000,000, a New Zealand petroleum company has abandoned the quest as hopeless.

To date the British Women's Voluntary Services have collected more than 1,000,000 evacuees—including about 200,000 during the German robot bomb blitz alone.

Lord Beaverbrook sent a cheque for \$100,000 to the Presbyterian Church of England following the V-bomb catastrophe, in which all the church's staff was either killed or injured.

The Government increased by £3,500,000 (approximately \$17,400,000) its annual grant to Britain's universities. The universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, already receive £2,148,000 each year.

Due to the success of the first Canadian army unit competition, organized in 1943, it has been decided to organize a more extensive competition on similar lines this year. Headquarters announced.

Unless Canada is to remain an industrial colony, she must develop a well-integrated scheme of scientific and industrial research, particularly in the war years, Dr. C. J. Mackenzie, president of the National Research Council, said.

## Clever Idea Worked

How Problem of Establishing Bridgehead Over River Was Solved

British and Indian troops were faced with a difficult situation when they sought to cross the Irrawaddy river in Burma to establish a bridgehead. It would have been a costly task by day, and the Japs regarded the job as almost impossible at night.

The problem was solved by an Irishman and a Scottish officer. The inventor of the idea was Captain Michael Muldoon of the Irish Guards and he rehearsed it for many nights with his two friends. On the night selected for the landing they swam the Irrawaddy, which was half a mile wide at this point and flowed swiftly, then standing up to their necks in water and facing the British-held side of the shore, they guided small boats across by means of reeds and green flaglights. Men, supplies, munitions and bulldozers were ferried across, and the Japs did not find out what was going on until the job was nearly done, the total casualties being six men killed or drowned.

Once during the rehearsals of the job, the trio were almost discovered but escaped detection by floating along stream on their backs as if they were just a few more corpses drifting by.—St. Thomas Times Journal.

## COUNTERFEIT NOTES

Bank of England notes forged by the Germans during their occupation of Europe and dumped through France, Belgium and Holland, now are arriving in Britain. A few may be in circulation but most are being destroyed on arrival.

Looking over its life file, the bureau of minor research finds this one still unsettled: "At what age does a bachelor become 'confirmed'?"

## LIFE'S LIKE THAT

## US MODERNS



## Returns From "Dead"



Pte. Billy Homan of St. Mary's, Ont., who was listed as dead in military records, and whose mother received a Silver Cross, arrived home a few days ago looking very much alive. He had been in a German prison camp. Here he is with his cousin, Marie Marley, who is showing him his memorial cross.



## SCHOOL LUNCHEONS IMPORTANT

As much care should be put into the preparation of lunches taken to school by boys and girls as in the preparation of their regular meals at home. It is stated by Miss Margaret Smith in the current issue of Health magazine, official publication of the Health League of Canada. Miss Smith is the League Nutritionist.

The school lunch should foster appetite and must satisfy the body's need. Miss Smith writes, "A 'Food for Health' lunch should contain one-third of the daily food requirement. The substances in food positively necessary for body building, growth and repair are proteins, minerals and vitamins. Carbohydrates or starches, fats and proteins produce energy. However, isolated starches, fats and proteins should not be put in school lunch boxes. Miss Smith advises. Rather, foods which contain these desired substances should be used."

The writer says that Canada's official Food Rules, authorized by the Dominion department of national health and welfare, should be followed in selecting these lunch foods. And, bearing this in mind, she suggests as a typical lunch, one containing:

Half a pint of milk, with the occasional substitution of buttermilk, or cocoa. A vegetable chosen from carrots, shredded cabbage, celery, parsnip, chopped green peppers or cooked green beans. A serving of raw fruit also should be included. Sweet jams and marmalades should be omitted because of the low vitamin content.

"The basic food of the lunch box is the sandwich," Miss Smith writes. Sandwiches, which provide the greater part of the protein, should contain meat, cheese or eggs. She also recommends highly the use of cottage cheese. While what bread should be used because it is most nutritious.

Women have twice as strong a sense of touch and a better sense of hearing than men.

Archie has 1,600,000 square miles and 10,000,000 people.

By Fred Neher

## No Nation Remote

Lord Halifax Says Peace Loving

People Must Work Together  
The Earl of Halifax declared that the United States and Britain must work together for world peace, for no nation henceforth can be considered "remote" and hence safe. "Scientific developments in the next twenty-five years, the British Ambassador said, may mean the 'hurling' of explosives on American cities from the shores of Asia."

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Association of Commerce and the committee on International House in New Orleans, Lord Halifax declared: "In spite of a genuine determination to keep out of the quarrels of Europe the United States has never been able to stay out of a world war. The world gets smaller all the time. To be remote was once to be invulnerable. But no country can be confident of standing aloof from war today because no country is now remote."

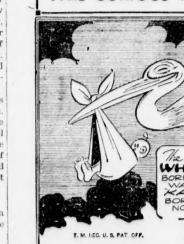
"If peace then is as much in your interest as it is in that of the British Commonwealth, or of Russia or France, or China, we must go forward side by side to secure it."

## A PRACTICAL MEMORIAL

A London banker, whose eldest son was killed while flying with the R.A.F., has made an anonymous donation of \$200,000 to provide houses for disabled R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm pilots and the widows of pilots. Nominal rents will be charged, but according to the administrator of the fund: "No one qualified for a bursary will be asked to pay more than he can afford, nor any rent at all, if paying it will be a hardship."

## THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



THE FIRST WHITE CHILD BORN IN AMERICA WAS A NEGRO. BORN AT VIRLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, 1008.



IF A DETROIT SIGN SAYS 'BE BRIGHT SAYS MAYA JACKSON SUPERIOR WISCONSIN' IT KILLS THEM.

## REG'LAR FELLERS—Reception Committee



## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MARCH 18

## THE LAW OF LIFE

Memory Selection. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the great and first commandment. And a second like unto it is this. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Matthew 22:37-39.

Lesson: Matthew 22:34-46; 23-25. Devotional Reading: James 1:17-27.

## Text Explained With Comments

The Two Great Commandments. Matthew 22:34-46. When the Pharisees heard that Jesus had put the Sadducees to silence (as told in verses 23-33), they met in council, and one of them, a lawyer, or scribe, asked Jesus a question which was disputed in those days, namely, "Which is the great commandment in the law?" The rabbi had given the law of Moses into three hundred and sixty-five prohibitions—as many as the days of the year—and two hundred and forty-eight commands—as many as the parts of the body, according to the Jewish reckoning of that day. The Pharisee had three hundred and thirteen prohibitions and commands they distinguished greater and lesser ones. It was a great sin, for instance, not to keep the rules in regard to fringes and phylacteries, or in regard to the Sabbath. But an infringement of some lesser command could be overlooked. Compare our speaking of black and white lies, great and little sins.

"Thou shalt love," was Jesus' answer, love with all thy heart, and thy neighbor (Lev. 19:18). "Thou shalt love God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; the is wholly with all thy powers, or as Psalm 103:1 expresses it, 'with all that is within us.' And thy neighbor as thyself. James 2:8 calls this 'the royal law.'"

Pharisees Exposed and Denounced. Matthew 23:1-36.

The New Fighting Vessel. H.M.S. Vanguard is the name of Britain's newest and mightiest battleship.

This secret, which has been kept closely ever since Princess Elizabeth launched the ship at a Scottish shipyard on the Clyde last November 30, was disclosed recently.

When Princess Elizabeth launched her, elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the ship's name being published. Microphones recording the ceremony for the BBC and for newscast soundtracks were cut out as she named the battleship.

Many thousands of Clyde-side shipworkers knew the name, and the German radio guessed it correctly some time ago, but up till now it has not been disclosed officially.

## SAVED THE DAY

Cheese once turned the tide in a naval battle between South American ships. The Uruguayan commander, Captain Cox, finding his ammunition gone, started firing round, hard cheese. Admiral Brown, Brazilian commander, thinking some new deadly weapon was being used, turned his ship and fled.

## Mother's Medal



Anthony Everett displaying the Albert medal awarded his mother posthumously by King George at Buckingham Palace investiture. Anthony's mother took part in the rescue of U.S. airmen from a bomber which crashed on her farm. She died from injuries received when the plane exploded. Anthony has been adopted by a U.S. bomber squadron.

## Mighty Battleship

H.M.S. Vanguard Is The Name Of

The New Fighting Vessel

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## Aided In Discovery

Canadian Scientists Helped To Give

World Powerful New Explosive

The veil of official secrecy has been lifted from the part played in development of RDX, the world's most powerful explosive, by Dr. George Wright, professor of chemistry at University of Toronto, and other Canadian scientists who helped establish the first manufacturing plant for the explosive in Canada.

Dr. Wright, working in co-operation with Dr. J. H. Ross and Dr. H. S. Sutherland, of Montreal and Dr. W. E. MacMahon, of the National Defence Research Committee of the United States, added the final technique to a process that made possible the continuous production of the sensitive super-explosive with a measure of safety.

They started work in 1940 and by 1941 had established the first factory in Canada at the University of Toronto. The same year 20 pounds of RDX, which stands for Research Department Explosive, were flown to England and approved by the British Government. In January, 1942, the U.S. adopted the method and went into large-scale production.

Known chemically as cyclotene, RDX is 15 times as powerful as TNT and detonates 12 times as fast. Both Canada and the U.S. now are producing and shipping thousands of tons of the explosive, using the method developed in Toronto.

## New Headlamp

English Firm Solves The Problem Of

Night Motoring

A new headlamp which goes far towards solving the problem of night driving is being produced by an English firm. The beam has a flat top with a very definite cut-off level. Direct glare is completely eliminated at ordinary eye level, and the beam itself is in perfect focus, giving not only a clear view of the roadway ahead, but a sharply defined picture of the road sides.

The range of the lamp is stated to be well over 1,000 feet, and it is further claimed that the special lens employed makes falling rain or snow invisible to the driver.

It has been said that the bravest driver was one who first ate an oyster. Maybe so, but we'd cast our vote for the man who first attacked a grapefruit in a breakfast room.

## X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

No. 4928

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| Horizontal    | Vertical              |
|---------------|-----------------------|
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| 2 Bravery     | 2 River               |
| 3 To continue | 3 Pronoun             |
| 4 To scheme   | 4 Small dog           |
| 5 Trounch     | 5 Silkworm            |
| 6 To loot     | 6 Constellation       |
| 7 Four        | 7 Hall                |
| 8 To carry    | 8 Cheese              |
| 9 Blind       | 9 Abrade              |
| 10 Prayer     | 10 Pendant            |
| 11 Before     | 11 Cranberry          |
| 12 Outrigger  | 12 Sow                |
| 13 Seed       | 13 To rear            |
| 14 To pierce  | 14 Answer to No. 4927 |
| 15 Outrigger  | 15 bird               |
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## BY GENE BYRNES







## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued every Thursday at  
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CLARENCE E. WALL,  
Editor and Manager

### Red Cross Work Must Go On Even When The War Ends

Although the war in Europe is now drawing to a successful conclusion, the work of the Canadian Red Cross will not decrease with the surrender. Rather the responsibilities of the Society will become heavier because considerable help must be given to the peoples of the liberated countries who have suffered so much during the period of occupation.

Relief authorities estimate that there are over 17,000,000 persons destitute and homeless in the freed areas. Many of them are suffering from disease and their children are victims of malnutrition. The Canadian Red Cross, along with other relief agencies, have shipped clothing and food to these people, but more and more must be sent if the real victims of war, the civilians, are to be saved to help build a better world.

In raising the money for the relief in the liberated countries, the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund is collaborating with the Red Cross so that the maximum amount for this work can be obtained as quickly as possible. And by adopting this system, one less national appeal will be made to the

Canadian people this year.

In addition to helping the liberated nations, the Red Cross must continue to provide comforts for our forces, both in the field and in hospitals. It will be 2-30 time after the surrender before our prisoners of war can be repatriated, so the flow of food parcels must go on. And it will be some time before our prisoners in the Far East will be free.

The Red Cross Blood Donor Service must be continued, for as long as there are Canadian troops in action there will be a need for life-saving blood serum. Here again, the Pacific theatre of war cannot be overlooked.

All in all, there is no situation that can arise this year that will lessen the responsibilities of the Canadian Red Cross. Rather the responsibilities are more likely to be greater than ever.

For this reason you are urged to support the present Red Cross campaign to the limit of your resources.

### SOLDIERS WANT PICKLES, BUT SOAP SHOULD BE EXCLUDED

Sgt. Harvey Farrell of Blackie and Pte. Leo Munkholm were among the first welcomed at a gathering at High River recently, and the veterans gave suggestions regarding parcels to the ladies who sponsored the event. They were emphatic in saying that soap should never be sent in food parcels, as the flavor permeates everything, no matter how carefully wrapped.

It is a high day in the trenches when anyone gets Canadian pickles. That is a real treat. Coffee is valued more than tea, and they agreed that a parcel of pancake flour might be an idea, for units that had to feed themselves moving across country.

A little magazine or small book tucked into a parcel travels farther and does more good than anyone would realize.

### UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

REV. R. R. HINCHEY, minister  
Preaching Service — 11:00 a.m.  
Sunday School — 12:10 p.m.  
Carbon service, first Sunday in every

### GREATER ATTENTION TO SEED GRAIN REQUIRED

Choice of variety, good seed, and greater attention to cleaning of home-grown grain are among the recommendations of N.N. Bentley, Supervisor of Crop Improvement.

There are so many varieties, says Mr. Bentley, that careful study is required to select those best suited to the conditions under which they are to be grown and for the best use that is to be made of them. A study of the different varieties is beyond the means and training of the practical farmer. It requires the employment of specialists who devote their time to crop improvement tests and experiments at our universities and experimental stations. Each year, the results of variety tests in this Province are assembled by the Alberta Varietal Zonation committee and are then passed on to the farmer in the form of a published list of recommended varieties.

Unless good seed is employed, any attention given to the selection of crop varieties is lost. Good seed must be free from impurities and must possess strong germination capable of producing vigorous, disease-free seedlings. Greater attention to the cleaning and treatment of home-grown seed grain offers one of the most practical measures toward crop improvement on many farms in Alberta. Seed cleaning is often delayed, with the result that insufficient care and time are devoted to this work. Where the ordinary farming mill is in good working order, and carefully adjusted, to meet the special requirements of a particular seed sample, a reasonably good grade of seed can be obtained.—Agricultural Extension Service.

### Artist Craftsman Repairs Silver



IN CONTRAST WITH THE HEAT, clangor and din surrounding the leather-aproned smith in the railway blacksmith shop, Ernest Rose, above, Canadian Pacific smithy for the past 12 years, goes about his work in a white smock and cap in the comparative quiet of his turret quarters in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

Mr. Rose is a silvermith, and as illustrated here, his work-a-day tasks consist of reconditioning the thousands of pieces of silverware and flatware used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in its hotel dining rooms and restaurants.

Scratched and dented teapots, cream jugs, viand platters and battered spoons are "reset" for Mr. Rose and his staff who take pride in their ability to stack their combined skills against the most disreputable-looking piece of silver and turn it out looking like new. Under his Aladdin's lamp he has repaired an average of 1,800 pieces of silverware and some 16,000 pieces of flatware a year.

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## REGISTRATION FOR FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Starts on  
**MARCH 22nd, 1945**

**TO OBTAIN  
THESE ALLOWANCES**  
every child under 16  
must be registered

**PARENTS:** Through the mail, shortly after March 22nd, all families will receive a Family Allowances Registration Form. Fill in this form as soon as it is received and mail it back in the envelope in which it came. Please do this promptly — it is in the interests of your children.

The form you will receive is very simple. There are only seven questions and only a few minutes need be required to complete the form, but be sure to answer every question.

Family Allowances are being provided to assist parents in the raising of their children. This monthly allowance is to be used for health protection, for doctors, dentists and nurses; to provide better food, adequate clothing and shelter, and to help equalize opportunities for all children.

**INCOME TAX:** No one will benefit from both Family Allowances and a full income tax deduction for their children. Parents have the choice of applying for their Family Allowances or not claiming the allowance and claiming the full deduction for their children under Income Tax. If they claim the Family Allowance, the amount of deduction from tax allowed for children under the Income Tax Act will be reduced by the amount of any Family Allowance received. Anyone who is uncertain whether or not he or she will benefit from Family Allowances more than from Tax Deduction should register for the Family Allowance and in this way be on the safe side. Incomes may change during the course of a year.



Published under the authority of  
HON. BROOKS CLAXTON  
Minister  
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH  
AND WELFARE, OTTAWA

**PARENTS**  
YOU ARE HELPING YOUR  
CHILDREN WHEN YOU REGISTER FOR  
**FAMILY ALLOWANCES**



It is the duty of  
Every Loyal Canadian  
To Buy  
**War Savings  
Stamps  
Regularly**

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### Commercial Printing

Do not try to economize on necessary expenses. Neatly printed business stationery is just as important to your business as any other of your necessary expenses, and it is poor economy to do without it. Blank writing paper and forms on which your name is written in with ink do not raise the prestige of your business. And if it's economy that you want, see us and find that our new prices are most reasonable.

### The Carbon Chronicle

### We Handle Seed Orders!

Pioneer Agents can advise as to the most suitable seed for your district and obtain it for you at cost.

Consult our agent in your district regarding seed and other general agricultural problems.



**SAVE MONEY — BUY AT HOME !!**

## Self-Restraint Necessary In Buying Methods

TORONTO.—Canadian face the prospect of taking in "a few more notches in their belts" to meet home front supply shortages which will not end until sometime after fighting ceases. But there is no reason for "panic buying," Donald Gordon, prices board chairman said.

In an address prepared for delivery to the Women's Canadian club, Mr. Gordon reviewed methods being used by the board to distribute supplies equitably. His address was broadcast on a CBC (National) network.

A similar address was delivered in Montreal to the heads of Women's groups. The speaker was Senator Cyril Vallancourt, advisor to Mr. Gordon.

Mr. Gordon said there was always the possibility of rumors about shortages or anticipated rationing causing unreasoned consumer rushes which caused scarcities where scarcities need not exist. Control was not the cure for all the problems. Self-restraint and co-operation by the public could solve many of them more efficiently.

"We could and would introduce more rationing if conditions became really critical," Mr. Gordon continued. "But if, as we feel most shortages are only temporary, or if they can be cured by a combination of public restraint in buying and increased production quotas, then it would be foolish to embark upon an intricate and onerous system of rationing."

Women could be of great service to their country by spreading the impression that the conduct of people who "cheat and grab and hoard, or who deal in black markets or who brag about evading rationing or who complain and grumble about every wartime regulation" should not be condoned.

"I can assure you that although the coming year looks like a most difficult one in many fields of supply, there is no reason for anyone to become unduly alarmed," Mr. Gordon said. "No real hardship need be experienced by the civilian population so long as the majority will act responsibly in the matter of purchasing only their immediate needs."

"Of course there are shortages, of course there will be greater shortages, and why shouldn't there be?" he asked. "Shortages are, in part, a measure of our war effort. The absence of shortages would only indicate that our war effort was less than that of our enemy."

## GREET CANADIANS

Commander Of Southwest Pacific Area Welcomes Troops From Canada

NEW YORK.—Canadian troops serving with the Australian army were welcomed and complimented by Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of the southwest Pacific area, the Australian news and information bureau here reported.

The Canadians were chiefly technical specialists. The bureau said Gen. Blamey stated the Australian army was anxious to have a greater representation from Canada in the southwest Pacific area.

"It was estimated there are now nearly 1,000 army men of all ranks serving with Indian, Australian, New Zealand and American forces—ready to form the nucleus of the contemplated Canadian Pacific expedition."

## WESTERN RESOURCES

Impressed With Industrial Development In Prairie Provinces

WINNIPEG.—W. M. Neal, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said in an interview here he was impressed with industrial development in the prairie provinces.

He said the importance of this industrialization, within economic bounds and based on the substantial resources in western Canada, would do much to ensure prosperity. But he said international trade to provide markets for Canadian goods was the most important single factor before the whole Dominion.

Mr. Neal said he noticed a trend on the part of farmers to cut down livestock production and concentrate more on grain because of the manpower shortage. It is important that livestock production be maintained, he said.

## ASSISTED ENEMY

LONDON.—Gerald Percy Sandys Hewitt, 44, an Englishman who broadcast for the Germans during the occupation of France, was sentenced to 12 years in prison for acts likely to assist the enemy.

2611

## BRITISH PRISONERS

Some Were Put To Death Before Bulgarian Amistice Signed

LONDON.—War Secretary Sir James Grigg told the commons that some British prisoners in Bulgarian camps were put to death before the Bulgarian armistice was signed.

Between 30 and 40 British prisoners had been held in Bulgarian camps treated brutally and their food was insufficient before the armistice.

"I regret to say that some of our prisoners were put to death," Grigg said. "It is not known how many, but the number is certainly under 10."

He said the Britons had been treated brutally and their food was insufficient before the armistice. Grigg said 42 Bulgarian officers and men were under arrest for mistreating prisoners. He refused to pledge that they would be punished by British authorities, saying that the question was a part of the greater issue of the international punishment of war criminals.

Optimistic View About Progress On West Front

WITH CANADIAN FIRST ARMY, GERMANY.—Prime Minister Churchill said during a tour of the western front that "anyone can see that one good strong heave all together will bring the war in Europe to its end."

Churchill's optimistic view of the war in Europe was expressed in a brief speech to the 21st Highlanders of the Canadian First Army, which he visited.

"Your struggle here in the north has enabled a great advance to be made in the south, and very soon the enemy will be driven across the Rhine," Churchill told the Highlanders.

"Far away on the other side of Germany the valiant Russians are pressing on. Anyone can see that one good strong heave all together will bring the war in Europe to its end, will beat down tyranny and open the path of peace and a return to the homeland."

"We British, we shall toil so that all the efforts and exertions which were made in this shall end in a broader, better world, in which our island home and the men from it will always be held in honor, and a world in which British ideas of decency and fair play will find themselves established over ever broader regions."

Prime Minister Churchill pulled the lanyard that fired a 361-pound shell in which the prime minister wrote in chalk "For Hitler Personal."

With a rumble like that of a freight train the shell headed for the Rhine ferry crossings at Nanten, miles away.

Mr. Churchill said: "I didn't aim the gun so they can't blame me if I miss him" (Hitler).

## TRUDGING ALONG

Germans Are Now Realizing The Misery Of Defeat

NIEDERHAUSEN, Germany.—In deep brown mud along the roads outside Cologne trudged struggling lines of men, women and children, bearing their bundles of food and clothing and the misery of defeat.

They were returning to their homes—or in most cases to piles of rubble and debris that once had been home. They could not get on the roads, for roads were jammed with tanks, trucks, jeeps and guns moving forward, so they walked in fields and ditches soaked by a cold dismal rain.

These were the people who such a little while ago listened to and believed in tales of world power which the Nazis told them. Now they were paying the price of defeat.

## TRIAL STARTED

Purge Court In Paris Is Dealing With Gestapo Gang

PARIS.—The Paris purge court has begun trial of a Gestapo gang which the prosecution says was headed by a man who gave to the German code message sent by the BBC to the resistance movement.

Seven men and one woman are on trial. The indictment said they were led by Georges Ledanneur, 20-year-old wireless operator, who formerly worked with the resistance movement, receiving secret messages from the BBC.

Arrested by the Germans and faced with the alternative of being shot or working for the Gestapo he chose betrayal.

## RECEIVE RIBBONS

Field Marshal Montgomery Decorates Canadians On German Soil

WITH THE FIRST CANADIAN ARMY IN GERMANY.—The first Canadian decorated on German soil received their ribbons from Field Marshal Montgomery at an investiture which the 21st Army Group commander held during a tour of Canadian formations of Gen. Crerar's army.

There was none of the pomp of a formal investiture in these ceremonies. They were held under trees in most cases with a handful of operators and a guard of honor comprised of men from headquarters staffs.

## NOT JUST REQUEST

SOMEWHERE IN GERMANY.—German commanders have asked their soldiers to refuse their March pay to the relief of refugees from eastern Germany.

The commanders ordered that any soldiers who refused should be reported to headquarters.

## Lieut. Governor



Thomas Miller, publisher of the Moose Jaw Times, has been appointed lieutenant governor of the province of Saskatchewan, to succeed Hon. A. P. McNair, who has retired.

## FARM WORKERS

Employed On Essential Industries Not Return To Agriculture

OTTAWA.—Labor Minister Mitchell announced selective service authorities have completed plans for the return to the farm of workers from agriculture who were temporarily employed during the winter months in other essential industries. The number is estimated at more than 80,000.

As was done last year, the dates by which farm workers must be released by employers in other industries will be fixed by localities. Dates for the different localities will be fixed and announced by regional superintendents at Winnipeg and Vancouver.

## REMAINS SAME

OTTAWA.—The Dominion bureau of statistics reported its official cost-of-living index, calculated on the basis that 1935-36 equals 100, remained unchanged at 118.6 compared with 118.6 in Feb. 1, 1945, for a wartime increase of 17.7 per cent.

## Canadian Navy's Musical Revue



Highlight of the Royal Canadian Navy's Musical Revue, "Meet The Navy", playing in London was surprised visit by the royal family at matinee performance. Queen is shown backstage chatting with Lt. Oscar Natkze and Wren Gwen Tsase, two of the show's leading performers. Left of Natkze is Wren Anita D'Alaire.

—R.C.N.—W.L.H. Radiophoto

## Key City Of The Rhine



A view of Cologne, key city of the Rhine, made from across the river from the famous Cologne cathedral.

## United Nations Teamwork



Here is sound proof of United Nations teamwork—General Crerar, of the First Canadian Army, discussing plans with Russian officers. They are, left to right, Col. O. Malaga, 2nd Lt. J. Rogov, Major-General V. N. Dragoun and Major-General J. A. Sulaparov.

—Canadian Army—W.B. Radiophoto

## Air Forces Have Reduced Nazi Oil Production

LONDON.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, air secretary, said that "Allied air forces have reduced German oil production to such an extent that available reserves are almost certainly exhausted."

The percentage loss of R.A.F. bombers dispatched has been reduced by approximately 400 per cent since 1942, he told the House of Commons in introducing the air estimates for 1945.

Sir Archibald said losses of R.A.F. and American bombers over Europe had been reduced from 4.1 per cent of planes dispatched in 1942 to 1.7 per cent, last year, and to 1.1 per cent during the first two months of 1945.

"Our air superiority has not been obtained without hard fighting and heavy casualties," he said, reporting that between April 1 and Sept. 29, 1944, "Bomber command alone suffered more than 10,000 casualties."

He expressed his gratitude to Canada in particular, and also to the other dominions, for their part in the training of R.A.F. personnel.

"Not far short of 20,000 young men have received their flying training in the dominions. Gratitude is due particularly to the Canadian government and the Royal Canadian Air Force."

## Says U.K. Troops Two-Thirds Of Canadian Army

LONDON.—War Secretary Sir James Griffiths informed the House of Commons that United Kingdom troops formed two thirds of the First Canadian Army "at the present time."

He said he could not give the full composition of the Canadian army, now engaged in an offensive against the Germans, because such information would be of great value to the enemy while the battle was progressing.

Citing present Rhine offensive as an example, the Daily Telegraph asked editorially why British troops failed to receive the publicity given to the exploits of American and Canadian troops.

While explaining that "admiration is due in full measure" for the exploits of American and Canadian forces, the Telegraph remarked that the First Canadian Army had a misleading title as it was composed of 80 per cent British troops to 20 per cent Canadian, "but to official recognition has been taken of this fact." (It has been officially stated in Canada that British personnel outnumber Canadian personnel in the First Canadian Army but crack Canadian units have played a prominent part in operations under Gen. Crerar's command and his headquarters staff is Canadian in composition.)

## SHARE FOR WEST

Family Allowances For Prairie Provinces Will Total About \$1,000,000

WINNIPEG.—National Health and Welfare Minister Brooke Claxton revealed in Winnipeg that nearly \$4,000,000 will probably be spent in the three prairie provinces during the first year that the national family allowance is in force.

Claxton arrived in Winnipeg on the first day of a western tour to organize the family allowance setup throughout the prairie provinces and British Columbia.

Registration for the family allowance started on March 15.

Claxton told interviewers that the national health and welfare department estimates that about \$13,500,000 will go towards family allowance payments in Manitoba during its first year. In Saskatchewan the estimated cost of implementing the Family Allowance Act is \$20,350,000, and in Alberta it is \$13,350,000.

Claxton said that the family allowance act was passed in parliament for two purposes. One is to assist parents financially in supplying their children with clothing, education and medical services. And the other is generally to increase purchasing power throughout the Dominion, and thereby contribute to employment.

Claxton said that payments of the family allowance are expected to start on July 10.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.



## BOOSTER FOR PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION

George Spence, Director of P.F.R.A., Knows Farming in Every Detail

When George Spence, tall and thin director of Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, talks of dry farming he knows whereof he speaks. For he has spent long years in some of Saskatchewan's driest country in the southwest, close to the Montana border.

Today his gospel is a revitalized prairie farming country, its great stretches of semi-arid country revitalized by water, pressure silt, boarded in dams and distributed by canals and ditches to thirsty land by irrigation.

Spence has had as varied a career as any man in public life—miner, homesteader, farmer, politician, parliamentarian and provincial cabinet minister.

He comes from the Orkney Islands, rocky bits of land north of Scotland, and his speech still betrays his origin. Migrating to Canada in 1900, Spence was lured to the far Klondike where he panned for gold for three years. He left three years later, with no fortune.

He went to the prairies where his first experience on the land was at McGregor, Man. About that time a Grain Growers' league started, and Spence took a prominent part in the organization's fight for tariff readjustment. He was a member of the farmers who made a trek to Ottawa to press their demands.

But Spence found farming did not pay well enough as he joined the C.P.R. and went out on survey work in branch lines. This experience gave him the germ of his later belief to get branch lines built in Saskatchewan. One of his most successful was getting the C.P.R. to build a branch line in southwestern Saskatchewan.

By 1912 he was back to farming this time at Minot, in the Saskatchewan dry southwest. He was in there before rails came, the first to homestead in the area, and from a "cottonwood and treeless, snowless and boneless" bare section of land he developed a real farm home.

This shows his grit. He needed trees for his homestead and was able to get 1,600 seedlings shipped from the Indian Head Forestry farm to Neville. But Neville was 80 miles from his homestead.

So he walked the 80 miles and brought the 1,600 seedlings to his homestead on his back.

In 1917 Spence was nominated for the Saskatchewan Legislature in the Nutbush riding. He had to organize his campaign. The first time he was in Saskatchewan in three years out of the Non-Partisan League arose in North Dakota against the U.S. In Spence's words the Non-Partisan "tin-canmed me and broke up my meetings." But he won.

In the 1921 provincial vote he was returned, and in 1925 he took his top-notch deposit.

In 1925 he resigned his provincial seat to jump into the federal fold. He was elected that year and re-elected in 1928. He was fighter for tariff changes, and was one of the outstanding low tariff men in the Liberal ranks of the day.

A few years later he was back in provincial politics and, in a cabinet reorganization, he became minister of railways, labor and industries, and minister of highways. He continued in the Legislature until the government was in opposition, until 1938 when he resigned to become director of P.F.R.A.

P.F.R.A. in the 10 years of its life has done a great job for western Canada farmers in water conservation and in battling effects of the great drought of the thirties. Much credit goes to Spence who has sparked the organization with some of his own unshakable enthusiasm—Financing Post.

## Construct More Ships

Thirty-Five Ships Are To Be Built In Canadian Yards

Construction of thirty-five China coaster-type steamers—15 of 1,200 tons and 20 of 200 tons—will start in Canadian shipyards in May, the munitions department announced.

Of the larger ships, five will be built by Harland Drydock Company, Vancouver; three by North Van Ship Repair, Vancouver; four by West Coast Machinery Dept. and two by Prince Rupert drydock and shipyards.

Of the smaller ships, five will be built by George T. Davis, Launceston; five by Morton Engineering and Drydock, Quebec; four by Collingwood Shipyard, three by Port Arthur Shipyard; and three by St. John Drydock and Shipbuilding Company Ltd., at Saint John, N.B.

The Dead Sea lies 1292 feet lower than the surface of the Mediterranean.

## Big Ship For The "Governor-General's Flight"



To enable the Duke of Gloucester to cover long distance in course of his new duties as governor-general of Australia he has this Avro York with 2,500-mile range. The big ship, christened the Endeavour, is pictured with its crew. Wing Cmdr. D. R. Donaldson, of Brighton, Victoria, the captain of the flight, is at the extreme left.

## Meat Production

Canadian Records For 1944 Exceeded Any Previous Year

Livestock and meat production in Canada during 1944 exceeded any previous year. Slaughtering of live stock at inspected establishments included 8,766,000 hogs, a 24 per cent. increase over 1943; 1,534,000 cattle, 33 per cent. higher than in 1943; 604,000 calves, 10 per cent. higher than in 1943 and 990,000 sheep and lambs, or 8 per cent. more than in 1943. As a result, the 1944 output from meat packing establishments was the greatest on record.

The record volume of live stock, which farmers sent to market in 1944, writes H. K. Leckie, in the Economic Analyst, placed considerable stress on handling facilities.

During peak runs, packing plant facilities, already engaged during wartime, were strained to the utmost to slaughter, process, chill, store, and distribute the numbers of live stock available. Transportation and cold storage facilities, stockyards, and other agencies concerned with the live stock and meat trade were also utilized to capacity.

Although the output of meats in 1944 was the largest in history, there was no surplus. Under the terms of export agreements with the United Kingdom, substantial quantities of bacon and beef were shipped overseas, and at the same time domestic consumption per head of population of meat soared to new high levels.

Cattle have been domesticated for so long that no one knows from what wild ancestors they originated or where they lived.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT

### EXPERIENCE

Life consists in the alternate process of learning and unlearning, but it is often wiser to unlearn than to learn.—Bulwer-Lytton.

We are often prophets to others, only because we are our own harshest critics.—Madame Swetchine.

The rules which experience suggests are better than those which theorists elaborate in their libraries.—R. S. S. Storrs.

In all instances where our experience of the past has been extensive and uniform, our judgment as to the future amounts to moral certainty.—Beattie.

Christian experience teaches faith in the right and dabbles in the wrong. It bids us work the more earnestly in times of persecution, because then our labor is more needed.—Mary Baker Eddy.

It may serve as a comfort to us in all our calamities and afflictions that he who loses anything and gets wisdom by it, is a gainer by the loss.—L. Estrange.

### FORM COMPANY

Thirty-seven British shipping companies, including some of the country's largest tramp steamship owners, have formed Shipping Airlines Limited, a company proposing to operate civil air service between Britain and all European capitals.

A taximeter is a person who classifies animals and plants.

## Seeds For Russia

Will Help In Planting Rich Farm Lands Of Ukraine

The Foreign Commerce Weekly, official organ of the Department of Commerce, reports that 20,000 tons of seeds, a quota set for the first half of this year under lease-lend, have been delivered to Russia.

These mostly seeds of vegetable and field crops that will permit increased planting in the liberated Ukraine which contains perhaps the richest farm land under the Soviet flag. Hardy, early-maturing vegetable seeds were chosen to meet Ukrainian climatic conditions, before many months fresh produce should be on the market.

Some indication of what the shipping of seeds meant in conservation of space for other munitions than food appears in the publication. It says that the 20,000 tons of seeds could be carried by two cargo ships on one trip but that it would take thousands of ships to carry the food which these seeds can produce.

To make a point it says that one pound of tomato seeds may yield 100,000 pounds of tomatoes; a pound of carrot seed, 20,000 pounds of carrots; and a pound of cabbage seed, 200,000 pounds of cabbage. There is no breakdown of the quantities of seed for different vegetables, but it is fair to assume that some tons were devoted to cabbage, a vegetable which, like the beet, the Russians use expertly.

At the rate of 200,000 pounds of cabbages to a pound of seed, even one ton of the latter means a huge weight in cabbages—more than two and a half pounds for every person in the U.S.S.R.—New York Sun.

## H.M.S. Indefatigable Now With Eastern Fleet



Here is the latest addition to Britain's powerful force of aircraft carriers, H.M.S. Indefatigable, now serving with the Eastern fleet.

## British Tommies Marching On The Road To Goch



British Tommies of the First Canadian Army pass through a ruined village on the road to Goch, key point in the German defences at the northern end of the Siegfried line. Tommies moved in on Goch after the capture of Kieve by the Canadians.

## A Memorable Order

Was Issued By General Dobble To Soldiers In Malta

In these days of terrible, scientific war, it is often hard to picture commanders fighting with the sword of the Lord and of Gideon. But there is Field Marshal Montgomery, the Puritan-like commander of the armies of the north on the Western Front. There was, too, the brilliant young Major-General Charles Orde Wingate, student of all religions, who even in the thick of the Burma jungle, daily found time to read aloud from his Testament. A third example of piety in the higher branches of the military hierarchy is Lieut.-General Sir William Dobble, commander of Malta during its two years of bitter siege.

On the day that Italy entered the war, Malta was ill-prepared for battle of any kind, and General Dobble's Order of the Day was a memorable one. It ended thus:

"It may be that hard times lie ahead of us, but I know that however hard they may be, the courage and determination of all ranks will not falter, and that with God's help we will maintain the security of this fortress. I call upon all officers and other ranks humbly to seek God's help. Let us endeavor to give Him to do their duty unflinchingly."

The security of the fortress was maintained, contributing in no small way to the whole Allied Mediterranean victory. "That it did not fail," Sir William declared simply in an address, "is a miracle." When Malta seemed doomed, he went on "we really thought we needed God's help. We called on Him to give it to us, and He did not disappoint us. The hand of Almighty God was very much in evidence."

Britain's soldier-savior, Ian Hay, has described the general as "Malta's tower of strength and sheet anchor to windward during the years of trial and endurance . . . while his deep and openly expressed religious faith accorded with the Maltese tradition of devout and simple piety."

Sir William was a natural inheritor of the noble traditions of the Knights of the Order of St. John, than which we know of no finer tribe of a soldier of God and King.—From the Montreal Star.

## Famous Fish Market

Although Occasionally Interrupted By The War, Billingsgate Still Helps To Feed Britain

Billingsgate fish men might be said to have something welling heavily on their minds.

For the fish caught by these men upon their heads cannot favorably with those borne upon the heads of porters in eastern lands or on safaris in the African bush. Many can balance with almost uncanny grace no less than seven big boxes of kippers—about one of London's favorite dishes.

Billingsgate is the famed fish market of the metropolis, perched on the north bank of the Thames just below London Bridge. Since the fifteenth century countless tons of fish have been delivered by loads of all descriptions to Billingsgate, whose strong odors and constant bustle linger in the memory of visitors. The traditional costume of the fish porters includes a curious leather hat, with a flat top on which to balance the fish boxes.

In a single week hundreds of tons of kippers, herrings and similar fish arrive at Billingsgate, and though bombings and the uncertainties of sea fishing during the war have at times interrupted the normal commerce of the market, Billingsgate has continued under difficulties to help feed the people of Britain through their years of trial.

The kippers come from the Hebrides—the western islands of Scotland—those storm-swept Atlantic outposts of North Britain whose hardy inhabitants bring a somewhat precarious living from their rocky pasture lands and from the cold, northern seas.

### GIVES US SUPPORT

The collections of "Winston's Wilticisms" continues to grow. A gossip columnist for the London newspaper "News of the World," described this as the latest Churchill story.

A friend recently chided Churchill for not attending church more often. Churchill suggested that his heavy duties offered some excuse for his irregular attendance.

"Yes," persisted the friend, "but do you support the Church of England?" "I do," replied Churchill. "Like a buttress—from the outside."

Water is absorbed more readily by linen than by any other fabric.

Every 400 years, our calendar repeats itself.

## BRIGHTEN UP SCHOOL SURROUNDINGS

Conditions Have A Marked Influence On The Attitude Of The Pupils

It is disconcerting to realize that in many parts of Canada residents spend more money painting their houses than they seem willing to spend in renovating the classrooms of their children. This despite the fact that it has been demonstrated over and over again that the condition of school surroundings has a marked influence on the attitude of the child towards school life.

Ill-kempt schools are not general throughout the Dominion, but they are prevalent in sufficient numbers to be a decided drawback to the youth of the country. It is known that paint jobs that are 10 and 15 years old are not unknown in the Dominion.

Careful studies by color experts has thrown a lot of light on the kind of painting that should be done in schools, and this is probably as good a time as any to think a bit about the younger generation when we are doing our post-war planning.

It is agreed by experts that the tints on schoolroom walls should be of light, neutral and restful colors. The quieter tints are recommended for upper-grade rooms in order that color will not reduce the pupils' visual capacity. In the case of kindergarten, bright colors are usually suggested. For the lower school, neutral exposures, subdued yellows or peach tans are recommended, while rooms with other colors are recommended when used in green, blue, light brown or powder grays. In rooms where color charts or pictures are displayed on the walls, neutral wall colors are advised.

Workbooks should harmonize with the wall tints without marked contrast. Even where natural wood finish is used, it should be stained off so as to reduce contrast with the painted surfaces. Pipes, radiators and other accessories should be so painted as to blend with the wall colors and not be conspicuous as possible. For ceilings, light tints are recommended for maximum reflection of light.

On the basis of these recommendations as to what is best for schoolroom color, the majority of Canadian schools fall far below what is considered desirable. And yet, when the increased academic standards of the post-war period are being applied in offices, factories and homes, there seems no reason why school buildings should be as shabby.

## Flying The Pacific

Ambitious Plans Shaping Up By C.R. And Canada

"Trans-Pacific flying after the war will be the easiest from the shipping stage. Land planes of far greater capacity than any flying-boat will be used."

For the United States, Pan-American Airways will probably get the inside track in this business. It is planning to fly via British Columbia and Alaska skirting Siberia, to Japan, China, the Philippines and Australia. Flying clipper planes will be discarded for Douglas DC-7 and Constellation-type four-motored, pressure-cabin planes carrying 60 to 100 passengers at 20,000 feet altitude, at a speed of approximately 300 miles an hour. Los Angeles to Sydney flying time will be 22 hours, for \$300, compared with a 19-day pre-war steamer trip costing about \$400. Canadian Government has plans for a service, Vancouver to Australia, presumably by clipper. They will operate via Honolulu, Suva and Wellington to Sydney, or from Vancouver via San Francisco, according to the latest information from Ottawa.—Vancouver Star.

## Too Much To Bear

German Family Was Overcome With Grief As Its Husband Died

"The shame of German defeat is too much to bear." This was the farewell note left by a German man, his wife and his daughter whose bodies were found hanging from the rafters in their home at Elsdorf when American troops captured the town. They had stood on chairs, tied ropes around their necks and kicked the chairs from beneath them. Their grief was found hanging beside them.

### SACRIFICED TREES

No fewer than 100,000,000 trees in the United States have been sacrificed since the war started, the Ministry of Supply's home timber department announced recently. The sacrificed trees freed huge shipping tonnage, imports falling from 9,700,000 tons to 1,700,000, a ministry official was saying. "But it was better for us to cut our own throats than to let the Germans do it."

NOTHING LIKE  
GOOD  
BREAD  
NOTHING  
LIKE GOOD  
YEAST!



50 years a favorite  
for light-textured,  
delicious, tasty  
bread

ROYAL  
YEAST  
CAKES

7 OUT OF 8  
CANADIAN WOMEN  
WHO USE DRY YEAST  
USE ROYAL!

OUR COMPLETE  
SHORT STORY—

Modern Judas

By FAYE McGOVERN  
McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Boyd Carr, American volunteer  
plot on reconnaissance, banked his  
plane and looked down. Below him  
was the broad Yellow River firmly  
restrained in its new dike system.  
On its bank was the missionary  
building that had been reported razed  
by a band of rebels.

It was where Boyd had been born  
of missionary parents. Where he had  
grown up, and spent many happy  
hours playing with Roy Ling, a young  
convert. After a visit to the States  
with his parents, where he had ab-  
sorbed American customs in a sur-  
prisingly short time, he and Roy Ling  
played cards and robbers with all the  
realistic zeal of their active imagina-  
tions.

Boyd grinned, remembering the  
clout he had given Roy Ling with a  
small sandbag they had made, lay-  
ing Roy out cold for ten horrified  
minutes.

A figure emerged from the build-  
ing, looked up and waved. Boyd  
grinned. "Roy Ling! I'll bet my  
eyeteeth."

Maybe the report about the rebels  
had been false. He swung the nose  
of his cabin cruiser downward, and  
in a few moments was bumping and  
the uneven ground. Should anything  
be amiss he had his revolver.

He opened the door, stepped out,  
and grunted with surprise a second  
time, roughly clad Chinese was point-  
ing a bayonet straight at his middle.  
Others crowded around menacingly.  
Boyd's hand moved toward his  
holster, but a silent word from the  
bayonet wielder sent his hands sky-  
ward. Grim-lipped, he scanned the  
ominous crowd.

"Roy Ling?" he shouted, recognizing  
his childhood friend among them.  
The one yelled at stared at him  
coldly.

"Do you know this man?" the one

with the bayonet, apparently the  
leader, demanded caustically of Roy  
Ling.

Soo Ling shook his head. "I know  
him, but not," he replied in emphatic  
Chinese.

With a grin of delight the chief  
relieved Boyd of his revolver, then  
rubbed behind his hands behind  
him; commanded the ragged group  
to form a cordon around him, and  
beckoned the bank toward the levee.  
"Hey, what's the idea?" Boyd  
yelled. "I'm an American citizen.  
I demand to know the meaning of  
this!"

His protests brought nothing but  
stony silence. Then he realized that  
in his fury he had shouted in Eng-  
lish. When he tried translating his  
thoughts, he realized with despair  
that, though he could still under-  
stand, he could not longer speak  
Chinese.

But Soo Ling had spoken English  
like a true Yankee when they were  
youngsters. "Soo! For Pete's sake,  
don't you remember me?"

The leader barked something at  
Soo Ling, who scowled back. "I  
tell you I know the fellow!" said  
Boyd.

Boyd ground his teeth, thinking  
of the thirteen years his father had  
spent teaching his converts to live  
apart from their superstitious, their  
idolatrous ancestor worship. Now  
his youngest had turned thief!

As they neared the narrow top  
of the dike they had to form a single  
line. The leader shouted to the  
others then gave Boyd a prod that  
indicated he should follow, with him-  
self bringing up the rear.

Soo Ling turned on him furiously,  
spewing a string of Chinese invectives,  
gesticulating angrily. Boyd  
standing at the head of the line  
—but enough to realize Soo Ling  
wanted to be the prisoner's guardian.  
He said, "The American doctor, the  
devil incarnate down on the grave of  
Soo Ling's mortal father? Didn't such  
a person, such insult, give me the  
privilege?"

Boyd's spine froze. No one knew  
better than he the lengths to which  
the Chinese would go to avenge a  
fancied insult to their departed fore-  
fathers. The gleaming bayonet now  
sundered to Soo Ling was a  
formidable weapon for one bent on  
revenge. What a fool Boyd had been  
to forget the old burying ground!

He marched on, his muscles tensed  
against the thought of cold steel in  
his ribs. Just ahead was the gate  
that controlled the flow of water to  
the rice fields. Before a leap to the  
muddy field below—

There was a yank at his bonds.  
His hands were free! He whirled.  
The bayonet was thrust at him wrong  
end foremost. Then Soo Ling was  
beyond him, giving the missionary  
wheel a vicious jerk; then another,  
and another. Dirty yellow water  
moaned through the widening gap  
just ahead. "Run, Boyd!" Soo Ling  
yelled.

Boyd started, then stopped. With  
a snarl the leader had whirled,  
dashed across the roaring stream and  
made for Soo Ling. But Soo Ling  
ducked, whipped something from his  
pocket, and brought it down hard  
on the leader's skull. The man  
pitched forward and lay still.

A glance told Boyd that as soon  
as the rebels realized their prize was  
escaping they'd find courage enough  
to make the leap, too.

"Soo, you Judas!" Boyd gasped as  
Soo caught up with him. "I thought  
you had denied me for good!"

"Not for all the ransom in China,"  
Soo grinned. "Fortunately I was  
alone at the mission when they at-  
tacked it, but I had to pretend to  
join them to protect my hide. Thank  
heaven you happened along!"

Boyd yanked open the door of the  
plane and dragged Soo Ling in behind  
him. "You sure pack a awful wal-  
lop," he called above the motor's  
revolutions.

"I used this!" Soo Ling answered.  
"I remembered what it did to me."  
"This" was a floppy bag with a tip  
of hard-packed sand.

A moth's wings are inflated with  
air, which is pumped into the pneu-  
matic tubes from the respiratory  
organs.

"Do you know this man?" the one

## HERE'S MY FEED PROBLEM

When should  
I start feeding  
my chicks  
growing mash?

## HERE'S THE ANSWER

Whether you  
rear your birds  
indoors or on  
the range,  
start feeding  
"Miracle"  
Growing Mash  
about the 7th  
week. We say  
"MIRACLE"

Growing Mash, because  
"Miracle" contains all the  
elements in balanced pro-  
portion needed to build  
study hens so that they  
will be prepared to stand  
long and high egg pro-  
duction. And if you have  
a dealer for "Miracle"  
Growing Mash, Supple-  
ment—and make your  
own growing mash.

ASK FOR  
"MIRACLE" FEEDS

## Devotion To Ideal

### Descendant of Polish King Gave Life For His Country

Stanislaw Janowski, who  
died in 1794, was the last king  
of Poland. He was not Poland's great-  
est king, but he left a name which  
means a vital heritage to a descen-  
dant of his 147 years after.

The descendant, Prince Marian-  
dus Janowski, escaped from  
France to Britain during the revolu-  
tionary period in 1840. Although he  
had never seen Poland and spoke no  
Polish, he continued to fight for  
his country in Britain because he be-  
lieved in the duty to the name he bore.  
He won a commission and went with  
his unit to fight on the Western  
Front. There, at the age of 23, he  
acted in action against the enemies  
of the homeland he never knew.

In Polish history the name of  
Janowski takes on added lustre  
from his devotion to an ideal and  
from his sacrifice in behalf of it—  
Buffalo Courier-Express.

## GARDEN NOTES

### First Plantings

Vegetable beds themselves into  
three main plantings. In the first  
are the hardy things, those that  
can stand the winter. These can be  
prepared regardless of the weather.  
These include the plants that do not  
grow well in the soil and in fact for best  
results should be planted in the soil  
and the weather is still cool and wet.

In the vegetable line these very  
early things are garden peas, the first  
onions, the first radishes, the first  
spinach and lettuce. Experienced  
gardeners will plant these in the soil  
and as soon as the soil has  
warmed up nicely and is no longer  
muddy.

But they advise strongly against  
planting them all at once. They make  
a practice of sowing beets, radishes,  
spinach, etc., at least three times  
about ten days apart. By spreading  
over the sowing in this way so  
the harvest, and one has them coming  
in at successive crops of the  
tenderest vegetables imaginable.

One can spread out the season still  
more by using an early, late and  
medium variety. This sort of spreading  
is particularly advisable with  
these vegetables which must be sown  
very early in the season.

In the second group of vegetables  
the semi-hardy things, which can  
stand a light frost but would be pre-  
sented by early potatoes, the first  
corn, bean, cabbage and, at the  
end of the line, the real tender plants  
which are the melons, cucumbers, tomatoes,  
pumpkins.

### Nursery Stock

Planting stock is the name that  
covers all the sort of things that come  
from a nursery, everything from  
a seedling to a tree. The plants to  
10-foot, ornamental trees.  
This year due to the shortage of  
labor, gasoline and imported founda-  
tion stock from Europe, the Cana-  
dian supply is not plentiful. Hence  
all the more reason for taking care  
of the nursery stock.

All nursery stock should be planted  
just as it is when purchased, if pos-  
sible. With large plants and trees  
it is especially necessary to give  
roots plenty of room and water. Do  
not firm them up. Cultivation for  
some time is advisable and the  
watering when first planted and if  
the weather is dry. In the case of  
melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, etc.,  
of course, to protect roots from wind  
and aid generally in unpacking and  
planting.

### GO LONG WAY

Giant Chinese green onions grow  
from two to two and one-half feet  
long, two and one-half inches in  
diameter, and weigh more than three  
pounds apiece.

## Soilless Culture

### Possibility of Chemical Gardening Not A New Discovery

Everything that is known about the  
growing of plants without soil, com-  
monly known as soilless culture or  
chemical gardening, including its  
application to outside gardens, was  
explained by Dr. H. Hill, Division of  
Horticulture, Dominion Department  
of Agriculture, in an address at the  
recent annual convention at Winnipeg  
of the Manitoba Horticultural Asso-  
ciation. The possibility of growing  
plants without soil was not a new  
discovery, said Dr. Hill. Originally  
it was employed in experimental re-  
search and the Division of Horti-  
culture at Ottawa had used it for the  
last 20 years in studying the nutri-  
tional requirements of various horticultural crop plants, and in becom-  
ing familiar with the appearance of  
the plants when specific plant nu-  
trients were lacking or inadequate.

Miraculous yields which sometimes  
had been claimed for soilless garden-  
ing were neither miraculous nor  
peculiar to the method. Extremely  
high yields were simply the result  
of lengthening the growing season,  
which could not be done economi-  
cally in soil or in soilless culture. A  
plant which did not have a terminal  
type of flowering could grow in-  
definitely with an adequate supply  
of nutrients, provided it was not  
killed by insects or disease and did  
not have its life short by frost.  
Because the roots of plants were cap-  
able of absorbing and assimilating  
food that was in solution it did not  
matter whether soil or some other  
medium furnished that food.

A number of experiments, said Dr.  
Hill, have been applied to this  
system of growing plants, according  
to the medium employed and the  
technique adopted. Some of these  
forms were hydroponics, water cul-  
ture, and culture gravel culture,  
chemical culture, and soilless growing.  
These methods could be divided  
roughly into two groups—growing  
plants with the root system immersed  
in water in which the essential plant  
nutrients or chemicals had been dis-  
solved, and growing plants with the  
root system supported in a solid  
medium, such as sand, cinders, or  
gravel, to which the necessary nu-  
trients were added. The Division had  
adopted the second method, employ-  
ing a solid medium on account of its  
greater simplicity and practicality.  
In water culture, the method con-  
sisted essentially of supporting the  
plants with the roots dipping into a  
tank or container of nutrient solu-  
tion. In the production out of doors  
the plants were supported on benches  
or benches for the vegetables grown  
for the Royal Canadian Air Force at  
the University of Toronto. The plants  
on benches 100 feet long, five feet  
wide, and 8 inches deep, raised on  
trellises two feet above ground, in-  
cluded eight inches of sand was sufficient  
for the majority of crops. Dr. Hill  
gave full details of the feeding and  
technique applicable to the various  
methods.

## Aid For France

### Lend-Lease Credits Have Been Extended By United States

The United States announced ex-  
tension of lend-lease credits to  
France for civilian supplies totalling  
\$25,000,000.

The supplies are to continue mov-  
ing to the French under a broad new  
lend-lease agreement signed with the  
De Gaulle government even after the  
end of the war, unless President  
Roosevelt decides to cancel the con-  
tract as being "not in the national  
interest."

The French agreed to pay for the  
materials thus received by a 30-  
year bond, the credits to bear interest  
at 2 per cent. annually.

The new lend-lease agreement was  
arranged similar to those made  
with Great Britain, Russia and  
China; a reciprocal aid plan by which  
France agrees to devote its resources  
as far as possible to the Allied war  
effort.

## HARDLY PAID

A three-cent stamp cost St. Joseph  
County's Commissioner of Health  
before selling an old safe, called in a  
locksmith to make certain it con-  
tained nothing valuable. The com-  
missioner retrieved the stamp and sub-  
mitted his bill for \$15.

The Egyptians call melons "black  
honey."

Do you suffer  
from MONTHLY  
NERVOUS TENSION

Lydia E. Pinkham's  
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

## Help The Red Cross

"S.O.S. TEAM"

## Developed RDX

### Factor Of Importance

It might be appropriate to draw  
attention to the fact that the preser-  
vation of our beaver is also a factor  
of importance in its turn in the  
preservation of our forests. For the  
dams built by the beaver do a great  
deal to prevent a too rapid run off  
of the rainwater or the water from the  
melting snows of winter. They maintain  
pools and protect the level of  
streams and so protect moisture  
for the trees and reserves for our  
power developments.

A few years ago two Algonia men  
who acted as guides for tourists were  
discussing routes with a party who  
wished to take a canoe trip. "Do  
you know," asked one of the beaver  
have been trapped out at such  
and such a spot?" And his companion  
replied that he believed they had  
been.

"There there is no use," said the  
first guide, "in seeing this party  
route; for if the beaver are  
gone there won't be enough water  
for the canoes."—Sault Ste. Marie  
Star.

## Powerful Microscope

### Has Been Installed At McGill University In Montreal

An electron microscope, capable  
of magnifying 50,000 times, was in-  
stalled last week at McGill Univer-  
sity, and will be used in scientific  
studies directed directly to the war  
effort. The only other machine of  
this type in Canada is at the National  
Research Council at Ottawa.

The instrument, which weighs ap-  
proximately three-quarters of a ton,  
is contained in a console cabinet  
standing about six and a half feet  
high. R.C.A. Victor engineers, who  
installed the microscope, said it was  
"a great vacuum tube, similar to  
those used in an ordinary radio set."

## From A Man's Suit

### 4897

11-17  
12-18

## Stranded Fliers

### Used American Slang For Code Signals To Attract Attention

Mysterious radio messages, picked  
up accidentally by an R.A.F. flier  
who mistook American slang for code  
signals, led to the rescue of 250  
American and Allied airmen stranded  
behind the German lines in Yugo-  
slavia, it was disclosed.

The stranded fliers, most of them  
Americans who had bailed out of  
crippled planes during previous raids  
on the Balkans, were assembled at a  
secret hide-out in German-held ter-  
ritory and trying to contact Allied  
headquarters in Italy by radio.

Lacking the I.R.F. code signals  
the men used ingeniously-phrased  
slang to notify headquarters of their  
situation without giving away their  
location to the Germans.

A British radio operator picked  
up one weak call while flying over  
Yugoslavia and finally "decoded" the  
S.O.S. Repeated flights were made  
over the area and after a further  
exchange of messages a number  
of Allied bombers were sent to the  
scene to the rescue of the marooned  
men.

## REASONABLE REQUEST

Dame Mary Whitby, the English  
actress, is almost 80 years old. She  
went into a New York department  
store, and the salesgirl who waited  
on her was so curt. The venerable  
lady kept her temper, especially since  
she knew that the salesgirl was  
aware of her identity. Finally she  
said to the salesgirl, "I suppose you  
feel you're as good as I am." "I cer-  
tainly am," the salesgirl replied.  
"Yes, I'm as good as you are,"  
"Then," said Dame Mary Whitby,  
"why can't you be civil to your  
equals?"

## DOVE'S WHITE CLIFFS

The white cliffs of Dover,  
England, are made up of fossilized  
shells of animals so small that more  
than a million are required to form  
a cubic foot of chalk.

## Shrined? Aching? Shift?

pat on

## SOAN'S LINIMENT

There is enough ice in Antarctica  
today to cover the entire globe to  
a layer 120 feet thick. 2611

**Grand with cheese**  
**FRESH!**  
Flaky, crisp, oven-fresh  
Christie's Premium Soda  
Crackers add the right  
touch to  
Spreads • Beverages  
Soups • Salads  
At your grocer, always  
ask for Christie's.

**Christie's  
PREMIUM  
SODA  
CRACKERS**

CH-369



## His Red Cross Mother

FIGHTING through the mud and icy slash of flooded battlefields, our boys in the front line have learned to bless the tens of thousands of devoted women who labor as volunteer workers for the Red Cross.

Through five years of war, these Canadian "Blue Stock" workers have knitted hundreds of thousands of pairs of socks... made millions of other comforting articles of clothing—packed millions of Red Cross food parcels. Other specially-trained volunteer women serve as drivers, as nursing aides, as office workers and dictators.

Freely giving their time and labor, these hard-working volunteers make your Red Cross dollars stretch farther. Thanks to their efforts, each dollar you give is multiplied three times in the value of food, clothing and medical supplies it buys.

GIVE—and give generously, to support their selfless work. Let your contribution to the Canadian Red Cross be the token of your thanks to these devoted women who serve in very truth, as "another mother" to your boy, or your friend or neighbor in the fighting line.

Local Campaign Headquarters

Telephone 19 Carbon

# CANADIAN RED CROSS

Your Money is Needed as Never Before



## multiply by millions!

You've often watched the teller stamp your cheque. Every day, in every branch of every bank in Canada, cheques are being scrutinized, stamped and recorded. During the war years, this daily flow of cheques through your bank has swollen to a torrent. Deposit accounts are more numerous and active than ever before. This increase reflects the tremendous activity of Canadian life and business. Production, purchases and payrolls have all reached record levels.

In addition, three-quarters of a million men and women in the armed services must get their pay, and their dependents receive allowances regularly.

The handling of this wartime volume of cheques is quite apart from numerous special services which the banks have undertaken—the delivery of millions of Victory Bonds and the sale of countless War Savings Certificates; ration coupon banking; subsidy payments to producers; foreign exchange operations.

Yet all this extra work has been carried out at a time when new help has had to be trained to take the place of more than 8,500 bank workers now in uniform.

## Local & General

Miss Iris Bell, of Calgary, was a Carbon visitor on Sunday.

Miss Edith Gobel, of Calgary, spent the weekend in Carbon.

Mayor and Mrs. S. J. Garrett were Calgary visitors on Monday.

Mrs. R. T. Sheard, of Calgary, was a visitor at the Len Poxon home last week.

The Carbon Auto Service has just received a shipment of Army Tool Boxes. Get yours now!

Mr. and Mrs. Len Falk, of Sunnyslope, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wall.

Mr. Reinhold Kuhn, of Vancouver, is spending several weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Birk.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Johns and Mr. Geo. Meers motored to Drumheller on Sunday.

John Reiser has purchased the Ben Fox house and will take up residence here shortly.

Geo. Isaac, of Calgary, spent the weekend with his mother and brother, north-east of town.

Fifteen Ladies attended the Sewing Circle at the home of Mrs. J. I. Mortimer last week Wednesday.

Sam Parkins, of Calgary, old timer of Carbon, was renewing acquaintances here last weekend.

According to a letter received from Mr. John Briggs, of Piapot, Sask., he expects to take up residence in Carbon.

Adam Kalapaca has located a house in Calgary and was in town last weekend to take his family there.

Mr. Birk burst into our office the other day to inform us that "Sally" has a son. Boy, lots of milk now.

F/O "Dusty" Poxon attended a social evening at Rockyford last week for returned Yets, sponsored by the Legion. He reports a good time.

Ptes. Earl Clayton, Russell Fraser and Sam Gouldie, who are stationed at Wetaskiwin, visited their respective homes here over the weekend.

We failed to mention in last week's publication of the Chronicle, that Mr. Len Poxon was elected Vice-President of the Carbon Branch of the Red Cross Society.

We have been informed of the death of Sgt. Wm. Rufus Pope, son of C. C. Pope, Cookshire, Que., on September 16, 1943, in a Japanese Prison Camp, Hong Kong. He was taken prisoner December 25, 1941.

The first day of spring was accompanied by a bit of snow, which turned into rain, lasting only a short while, thus settling the dust. By noon, however, the sky was clear and the sun shining brightly.

Among those from Carbon who attended the Calgary Bull Sale were: Messrs. Stuart Hay, Leo Halstead, John Atkinson sr., Ted Schmidt, Adam Buyer, Len Hay, J. Bramley, J. D. Graff, G. McCracken, A. Walker, Andy Mortimer, and Mrs. J. D. Graff and Mrs. Stewart Bell.

A social evening was held at the L. Poxon home last Saturday, in honor of F/O Francis Poxon, who returned home recently from overseas. Bridge was enjoyed at which Miss Schellike and Mr. Bill Ohlhauser won in the contest "Lays at a dinner party". An Irish contest was won by Mr. and Mrs. E. Fox. Wraite reports winning the contest eating the most cake.

## I Saw...

Bill Ross eating a piece of lemon pie on the steps of the telephone office.

Ladies at the Sewing Circle arguing on how to hold a cocktail party on \$1.50.

Last Sunday was such an enjoyable day for our druggist, that Monday (to him) still seemed like Sunday.

Adam Buyer and Ted Schmidt must have changed their minds about buying new hats for the Calgary Bull Sale.

Mabel Nash headed north with sacks, saw and hammer.

## New Shipment of

## SUMMER COATS

in assorted sizes

1 COAT at \$29.50 1 COAT at \$22.50  
4 COATS at \$24.95 5 COATS at \$19.95

A New Shipment of Spring Dresses in ass't. sizes at 4.95 & 5.95

A few two-piece Suits in Feather Flannel at 8.95

Two piece Suits in Rayon Polka. sizes 14, 16, & 18 at 5.95

## THE CARBON TRADING COMPANY

L. Guttman, prop. :: Carbon, Alberta



## COUNTS FOR PLENTY IN THIS NEW SYNTHETIC TIRE!\*

For example Goodyear's Synthetic tire has many pre-war qualities... a four-way traction tread a Superwall cord body for extra stability twin-protector cord gives under the tread to absorb shocks. And these are only a few of the reasons why a Goodyear Synthetic tire is your best buy. We'll be glad to tell you more!

## \*FOR ESSENTIAL VEHICLES ONLY

If you don't know your classification in regard to tires, ask us! We know! Drive in and see us today!



## GARRETT MOTORS

Phone: 31 S.J. Garrett, Prop. Carbon



## OIL was known in Babylon

But not until 1859 were the oil reservoirs of the earth tapped for the use of mankind

The hanging gardens of Babylon were lined with bitumen—the petroleum-produced asphalt of today. Alexander the Great admired a flood of naphtha that flowed in such abundance it formed a lake.

For thousands of years man has known of oil. It is found in every continent, in almost every country. Yet it was 1859 before man successfully drilled for oil and the modern oil industry was born. Since that time the earth has yielded 90 billion barrels. It is significant that this amount over 70% has been produced in the Western Hemisphere where freedom of opportunity has been open to all—and the risks of initiative compensated by its rewards.



In 1859 oil was selling at \$40.00 a barrel. Within a year after the modern oil industry was born the price had been brought down to \$20.00 a barrel. Today crude oil averages only \$1.70 a barrel.

Canadian Utilities Limited

BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS!

This Advertisement is Sponsored by your Bank